

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Jan 22, 1845.

Whole Number 141

Volume 2—No. 33.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

JOHN TAYLOR, Editor and Proprietor.
At the corner of Water and Main Streets,
Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.
Terms—\$5.00 annually in advance.
Advertisements—
One square, one insertion, 5¢.
Every subsequent insertion, 3¢.
Letters must be addressed to the Editor.
John Taylor, Editor.

POETRY.

THE MAID OF JUDAH.

Again shall the children of Judah sing,
The hymn of their happier time,
And strike the harp with the golden string,
To the song of an ancient rhyme.
This was the hymn of a Jewish maid,
Who lived in her own father's house,
So sweetly she sang, as to soothe the stray'd,
O'er the ruins of Babylon towers.
Again shall the children, &c.
O where are the sons of this ancient race,
Who the hymn and the Jewish maid sang,
Fading in that day, when wreck'd is our race,
Though it gave us so lovely a fair,
The green grass o'er that Jewish spot,
Where once grew the loveliest of flowers,
Lies of a hundred years 'neath the sod,
Within the ruins remain of the towers.
Again shall the children, &c.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

OVERTHROW OF SANTA ANNA!
By the arrival at New Orleans, of the schooner Fortuna, from Vera Cruz, we are put in possession of the most important intelligence from Mexico. That Republic is now the scene of a domestic commotion, which has resulted in the overthrow of Santa Anna and his minions.

On the 3d ult. a decree for the dissolution of the Chambers was published in Mexico, by Canizales, by order of Santa Anna, who was at Queretaro, with some 3,000 men, on his march against Paredes. The excitement caused in Mexico by this decree was immense, and the Chambers made three protests and a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Republic, which were about being published, when, by an order from Canizales, all the printing offices in Mexico were closed, and all publications of any class forbidden, with the exception of that infamous organ of the tyrant, the "Diario del Gobierno." This was adding fuel to the fire, and so general, in every class of society, that Canizales assembled all his troops, about 2,000 in number, within the palace, and shut himself up with them and his four ministers.

On the morning of the 6th, public feeling burst out in a general rise, and all the most respectable part of the male community presented themselves in arms, together with the lower populace in the convent of St. Francisco, where the Congress had assembled, after having been driven from the Chambers, and from thence marched up en masse, to the Palace, and demanded the surrender of Canizales, giving him two hours to reflect before they commenced hostilities.

Canizales, far from being willing to listen to reason, prepared to make a sortie at the head of his troops, and having called upon them to follow him, one of his chief officers replied, that he was the soldier of no tyrant, but of the nation, and shouted out, "Viva el Congreso!" which was echoed throughout the ranks. Canizales, thus finding himself alone, retired in consternation to his apartments, and having assembled his ministers, demanded from the populace and the troops, now united, quarters for his own life, and that of his ministers. To this it was replied, that he should receive only the guarantee of a trial; upon which, finding that nothing better could be done, he surrendered himself, and was placed under arrest, he and two of his ministers, the Minister of War and Senor Rejon having escaped. The populace proceeded to the house, and took the portrait of Santa Anna from the Acantaminos, and dragged it through the streets, making ten thousand pieces of it, that each one might have one as a trophy. They then overthrew the famous statue of him, which had been erected in the middle of the public square, and after having decapitated it, dragged the trunk in triumph through the streets. This done, they proceeded to the Pantheon of St. Fernando, where Santa Anna's leg was interred with so much ceremony. The monument containing it was destroyed in the twinkling of an eye, and the embalmed leg was dragged forth and kicked through the streets.

In Puebla, his portrait and statue very soon disappeared before the fury of the populace.

In Vera Cruz, on the morning of the 9th, Col. Cenobio pronounced in favor of Congress, about six miles from that place, with about 1,000 Jarochos. A deputation was immediately sent to the Governor of Vera Cruz in the name of Cenobio and the "Pueblo" of that place, to demand that he should either pronounce or give up the command. He took the former alternative, and declined in favor of the Congress.

The populace, which then filled the Plaza to overflowing, commenced their rejoicing. The portrait of Santa Anna was thrown from the balcony into the square, torn to pieces, and then the fragments consumed in a bonfire. Then the populace commenced the shouts—death to Gonzalez, Aguilar, Tenlet, Escobar, Ascumbe, and all the friends of Santa Anna. A general rush was made towards the residences of these citizens, and the populace was only kept at bay by the respectable part of the citizens, who had prohibited to the Com. General the introduction of a single soldier in the square. The people were only appeased by the promise of the Com. General, that all the obnoxious persons should be expelled from Vera Cruz. The excitement lasted till ten at night, when quiet was restored.

It is feared that Santa Anna will endeavor to force his way into Vera Cruz, and consequently, every Mexican citizen has enlisted himself in the militia, and taken up arms to defend the town. Col. Cenobio marched into town, the day following, with 800 cavalry. The people feel that they must fight now, not merely for their liberty, but for their lives; and acting under such feelings, they must be successful.

The Castle of Perote pronounced for the Congress. The new government has removed Quijana, and put Gen. Jojo in his place.

Santa Anna, by last accounts, was still at Queretaro. The impression is, that in a very few days his head will fall. He is hemmed in by determined enemies, who will not permit him to escape.

Unheard of Barbarity—Arson and Deliberate Attempt to Burn a Mother and Her Two Children.—One of the most deliberate and barbarous outrages ever perpetrated in a civilized community was committed Monday morning in the upper part of the city by a wretch who claims to be of the human species. Of all the terrible crimes that were ever attempted in this city, this one is the most shocking, and one can scarcely think of it without shuddering.

On Sunday morning, a woman named Catherine Hanlin, wife of Edward, who lives in a little shanty on the north side of 15th street, was standing at her door, when a man named Andrew Klem, who occupies a shanty adjoining, threw several stones at her, which struck her side and bruised her considerably. She could only attribute his conduct to a trifling squabble they had a few days previous. Monday morning, about half past 7 o'clock, a short time after her husband had left the house to go to his work, Mrs. Hanlin, who was lying asleep in bed with her infant child and a boy named Lawrence, was awakened by a hammering at the door, and on looking up, heard the blows of an axe; and soon saw a portion of the door burst in and fire and smoke pour through the aperture. Dreadfully alarmed, she sprang from the bed with the child in her arms, and rushed to the door, which was the only means of exit from the house, except the window. In her terror she saw Klem in front of the door, piling up burning straw, wood, and shavings against the door, and on attempting to go out, he took a long pole, which he held, and thrust it at her with both hands. She immediately felt a sharp instrument pierce her thigh. Seeing that Klem was perfectly sober, she became suddenly convinced that his intention was to burn her and her children to death; and in this awful situation, with the prospect of a terrible death before her, she frantically screamed murder, and, rushing to the window, endeavored to escape there. Klem, however, perceived her intention, and jumping upon a barrel that was in front of the window, with a large piece of board in his hand, brandished it in such a manner that she dared not attempt to get out. The

smoke by this time had filled the room so that she could scarcely breathe, and the child was screaming in agony and gasping as if in the last struggle. With the strong feeling of a mother for her offspring, and as a last hope of saving its life, she covered it up in a feather bed, and immediately after fell down insensible. Thus much of this tale of horror she relates herself. The residue of the frightful narrative is told by other persons.

Mr. Archibald Brown, of 15th street, heard the alarm of fire about half past seven o'clock, and on looking towards the house of Hanlin, saw a man in front of it piling up straw and wood, which was in flames; he ran towards the spot, and there saw a manœuvre that he could not understand; and just before he reached the spot, the man went into the adjoining house, and a person, named Lee, came up, accompanied by others, and smashed in the window. The boy, Lawrence, sprang out, and gasped forth that his mother and her child were dead inside. Some of the party went to the back of the shanty, and with an axe burst it in, and brought out the inanimate bodies of the mother and child, who soon after breathed again. The other party burst into the adjoining house, and there captured Klem. In one corner of the room they found an instrument with which he must have stabbed Mrs. Hanlin. It consisted of a large file or rasp, about a foot long, which had been ground down to a point. This was stuck in a pole or stick about four feet long, and must have been used as a pike, and made expressly for the purpose to which it was applied. Mrs. Hanlin and her child were conveyed to the City Hospital, and Klem to the Upper Police. He was perfectly sober. He is an Irishman, and is represented as the most stupid, brutal looking person ever seen there. Apparently he is about 40 years of age.

The unfortunate woman died on Wednesday from the wounds she received. The inhuman monster has been committed to await his trial.

[N. Y. Herald.]

The Indians' reproof.—A Shoshone warrior possessed a beautiful mare; no horse on the prairie could outstep her, and in the buffalo or bear hunt she would enjoy the sport as much as her master, and run along side the huge beast with great courage and spirit. Many propositions were made to the warrior to sell or exchange the animal, but he would not hear of it. The dumb brute was his friend, his sole companion; they had both shared the dangers of the battle and the privations of the prairie travelling; why should he part with her? The fame of that mare extended so far, that in a trip he made to San Francisco, many Mexicans offered him large sums of money; nothing, however, could shake him in his resolution. In those countries, though horses will often be purchased at a low price of one dollar, it often happens that a steed well known as a good hunter or rapid pacer, will bring sums equal to those paid in England for a fine race-horse.

One of the Mexicans, a wild young man, resolved to obtain the mare, whether or no. One evening, when the Indian was returning from some neighboring plantation, the Mexican laid down in some bushes at a short distance from the road, and moaned as if in the greatest pain. The good Indian heard the cries of distress, dismounted from his mare and offered any assistance; it was nearly dark, and although he knew the sufferer to be a pale-face, yet he could not distinguish his features. The Mexican begged for a drop of water, and the Indian dashed into a neighboring thicket, to procure it for him. As soon as the Indian was sufficiently distant, the Mexican vaulted upon the mare, and apostrophized the Indian:—You fool of a red skin—not cunning enough for a Mexican; you refused my gold, now I have the mare for nothing, and I will make the trappers laugh when I tell them how easily I have obtained a Shoshone. The Indian looked at the Mexican a few moments in silence, for his heart was big, and the shameful treachery wounded him to the very core. At last he spoke:—Pale face, for the sake of others, I may not kill thee. Keep the mare, since thou art dishonest enough to steal the only property of a poor man; keep her, but never say a word how thou camest by her, lest, hereafter, a Shoshone having learned distrust should not be taken to the care of grief and woe. Away, away with her! let me never see her again, or in an evil hour the desire of vengeance may make a bid man of me. The Mexican was wild, inconsiderate, but not without feeling; he dismounted from the horse, and putting the bridle

into the hands of the Shoshone:—Brother, said he, I have done wrong, pardon me! from an Indian I learn virtue, and for the future, when I would commit any deed of injustice, I will think of thee!

REVENUE MARINE.

The annual report of the officers in charge of the Bureau of the Revenue Marine Service, was received and laid on the table, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday.

The report states that there are four revenue cutters in active service, viz: At Eastport, Portland, Boston, New York, New London, New York, Delaware, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, and Lake Erie. Also, two iron steamers in the same service, recently constructed—the Legare, upon Ericson's plan, ordered to Key West; and the Sumner, upon Hunter's plan, stationed at New York.

The report states that the performance of these steamers have not realized the expectations of those by whose order they have been constructed, and that their cost has far exceeded the expectations of the Department. Four other steam cutters are being constructed; one at Oswego, on Lake Ontario; one at Boston; one at Pittsburgh; and one at Buffalo. Contracts have been made for the supply of bituminous coal at Key West, at \$7.87 per ton; at the mouth of the Mississippi, \$9; for anthracite at New York \$4.75; at Boston, \$5.87, at Oswego \$5.95. The estimated expenditure on revenue boats attached to custom houses for the current year amounts to \$54,762; and the estimated expenditure on the revenue marine for the current year, including the steamers Spencer and Legare, since they were commissioned, amounts to \$220,455. The amount of payments, which have been made upon the construction and outfit of revenue steamers, up to 1st December, 1844 have been—

For the John Tyler, at Pittsburg, 400 tons,	\$68,463 48
For the Jefferson, at Oswego, 343 tons,	65,077 88
For the Spencer, at New York, 398 tons,	76,770 27
For the Legare, at New York, 364 tons,	34,000 22
For the Dallas, at Buffalo, 391 tons,	56,254 08
For the McLane, at Boston, 363 tons,	66,795 95
	\$425,286 85

Effect of Millerism.—A painful instance of the effect of this delusion was witnessed in the Recorder's Court last week, in the case of a woman of respectable appearance who was arraigned on a charge of grand larceny. It appeared in evidence by her own confessions, as well as otherwise, that conceiving the consummation of all things was soon to take place, and not having means as she supposed to make suitable preparations, she resorted to theft to procure her exalted robes. Evidence of former good character was produced, besides which the owner of the stolen property, who knew her well, was very anxious for only a slight punishment. But the stern requirements of the law demanded otherwise, and she was sentenced to the State prison at Sing Sing for two years.—Buff. Com. Adm.

Perilous Adventure at the Falls of Niagara.—An occurrence of the most thrilling interest took place at Niagara Falls yesterday afternoon, attended with imminent peril to the lives of two individuals, but resulting in a most happy and providential manner.

The new bridge to Iris Island is over a frightful rapid, where the current is from 20 to 30 miles an hour, and is only about 100 or 150 yards above the falls. One of the great perils or perpendicular falls. A carpenter of the name of Chapin was engaged with others, in covering the bridge, and while at work upon a staging about a hundred feet from Iris Island, he accidentally lost his footing, and was precipitated into the rapids and in the twinkling of an eye swept away toward the great cataract. Speedy and inevitable destruction seemed to await him; but fortunately he was uninjured by the fall, and even in the most hopeless condition retained self-possession. Turning his eye towards the only point of hope above the fearful precipice, he succeeded, with dexterity in swimming, in effecting a landing upon a little island some twenty feet in width and length, the outermost of the group of little islands situated some 30 or 40 yards above the falls, and almost equidistant from Goat Island and the American shore.

There he stood for an hour, looking calmly and beseechingly back upon the numerous spectators who lined the bridge and shores, but with whom he could hold no conversation on account of the distance and the roar of the rapids. He was a Pole known by the name of Robinson, of extraordinary muscular power, great intrepidity, and with an admirable boat-

man—and he was probably the only one that could have been found within fifty miles—who generously volunteered his services to attempt reaching the island in a boat and bring Chapin off. A light boat of two oars, similar in construction to the Whitehall race boats, was soon procured, and he embarked.

He proceeded with great caution and consummate skill, darting his little boat across the rapid channels, and at the intervening eddies holding up to surвей the situation and recruit his strength for the next trial. In a few minutes he neared the island, but a rapid channel still intervened, sweeping close to the island, and rendering the attempt to land very difficult. He paused for a moment, and then with all his strength darted across and springing from his boat—his foot slipped, and he fell backward into the rapid current.

With the spectators it was a moment of thrilling interest and breathless silence; his boat seemed inevitable lost, and himself in fearful jeopardy. Retaining however his grasp on the boat, he sprang in, and again seizing his oars brought up under the lee of the little island. All again felt a momentary relief, but still the great hazard of the enterprise remained to be overcome. A cool head and strong arm only could effect it. Robinson proved equal to the task. Taking his commission on board, in the same careful and deliberate manner, though at an infinitely greater hazard and labor, they effected a safe landing on Goat Island.

There the spectators assembled to give them a cordial greeting. A scene of great excitement ensued—the boat was drawn up the bank, and it was moved and carried by acclamation that a collection be taken up upon the spot for Chapin and his noble-hearted deliverer, Robinson. It was a generous one, and was thankfully received; but the reflection to Robinson that he had rescued a fellow-being under such circumstances will be to his generous heart a much richer one. After the collection, Robinson and Chapin took their seats in the boat, and were carried in triumph on the shoulders of their neighbors to the village.

The intense interest of the whole scene was heightened by the presence of Chapin's wife and children, who stood on the shore, watching with unavailing horror and agony what seemed his inevitable and fearful fate. With what devout and heart-felt gratitude must they have thanked God, when the husband and parent stood once more safe by their side.—Buff. Com. Advertiser.

From the New York Herald.

LETTERS FROM THE OREGON TERRITORY.

Linnait, Oregon, 1844.

The fisheries of this country are immense. Foremost among all the fish of this, or any other country, is the salmon. Of the numbers of this fish taken annually in the Columbia river and its tributaries, it would be impossible to state. They have been estimated at ten thousand barrels annually, which I think is not too large. The salmon is a beautiful fish, long, round and plump, weighing generally about twenty pounds, very fat, and yet no food of any kind is ever found in the stomach. What they eat no one can tell. Sir Humphrey Davy supposed that the gastric juice of the salmon was so powerful as instantly to dissolve all substances entering the stomach. The salmon in this country is never caught with the hook; but they are sometimes taken by the Indians with small scoop nets, and generally with a sort of spear, of very peculiar construction, and which I will describe. They take a pole, made of some hard wood, say ten feet long and one inch in diameter, gradually sharpened to a point at one end. They then cut off a piece from the sharp prong of a buck's horn, about four inches long, and hollow out the large end of this piece so that it fits on the end of the pole. About the middle of the buck horn they make a hole through which they put a small cord or string, which they fasten to the pole about two feet from the lower end. When they spear a fish, the spear passes through the body, the buck-horn comes off the pole, and the pole pulls out of the hole made by the spear, but the buck-horn remains on the opposite side of the fish, and he is held fast by the string, from which it is impossible to escape. All the salmon caught here are taken by the Indians, and sold to the whites at about ten cents each, and frequently for less. One Indian will take about twenty per day upon an average. The salmon taken at different points vary greatly in kind and quality, and it is only at particular places that they can be taken. The latest and most salmon are caught at the mouth of the Columbia; the next best are those taken in the Columbia, a few miles below Vancouver, at the Cascades, and at the Dalles. Those taken at the Wallamette Falls are smaller and inferior, and are said to be of different kinds. What is singular, this fish cannot be taken in any considerable numbers, with large seines. This fish is too shy and too quick to be taken in this manner. It is taken by the Indians in the following manner: They take a small net, and fasten it to the end of a pole, and then throw it into the water. The fish, seeing the net, swims into it, and is caught. The net is then pulled up, and the fish is taken. The net is made of a fine mesh, and is about ten feet long and six feet wide. It is fastened to the end of a pole, and is thrown into the water. The fish, seeing the net, swims into it, and is caught. The net is then pulled up, and the fish is taken.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23, 1845.

EXCHANGE FARMS.

We are informed that many of the Latter-day Saints, in Iowa, in several counties in this state in Indiana, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, and other places, have farms that they wish to exchange for property, or farms in the vicinity of Nauvoo, or in Hancock county. This is all right, and now is the time to do it. Send on the description of your property, and what you want in exchange, and bargains can be made. Have your farms advertised in the Nauvoo Neighbor, and your business can be transacted through the medium of the regularly appointed agents of the church, that go on from Nauvoo to all parts of the United States. The present is certainly a fair opportunity to exchange farms, and we hope the saints will improve it.

THE WEATHER.

There has not, for several years, been such curious weather; the warmth of Spring has been succeeded by a breeze from the north west, which reminded every body, that pinching was fair play in the winter, in the same ratio that disappointment was the common lot of life. We have had soft south breezes; warm west winds; nipping north blasts; vivid lightning; loud thunder; heavy showers, and a mild winter; and yet the weather seems as changeable, and violent as that portion of the people which now and then breaks out in a mob or riot.

It may seem strange to compare the weather to a riot, but when we have indulged ourselves in the temperature of May in Italy, with a cloudless sky, and an air balmy as the zephyrus of Eden, to be suddenly attacked by a "north-wester," sharpened by the grinding of the naked prairies, it feels boisterous, and gives us strong symptoms of a cold snap.

The fact is, the weather is unsteady; the people are unsteady, and the government seems to have caught the same spirit. What such uncommon changes mean, time will soon reveal; and let the "divinity" in every person, say, what he ought to do, to be prepared for "coming events." Warm as April now.

One great consolation is, after a storm there comes a calm; and so after the wicked rule, the righteous reign.

A QUESTION.

Who sells flour without inspection? Just as like as not, the police will heat their ovens.

Congress.—This body is as busy as ever, but as nothing of interest to us, or this part of the country, has, as yet, transpired, we have not noticed their proceedings. Should any thing come to pass in that political association, worthy of note, we shall advertise our readers of the fact; but truly, our faith on that head, is smaller than a tobacco seed—great bodies move so slow.

The Book of Glory.—If we judge from history, of what is the book of glory composed? Are not its leaves dead men's skins—its letters stamped in human blood—its golden clasps the pillage of nations? It is illuminated with tears and broken hearts. [Foreign Paper.]

The truth glitters in every word of that Book. It is an epitome of thought that flashes through the mind like light in a dark room.

When these "men of renown" before the flood, began the preface. They left a rule for after ages to follow. "From the wicked goeth forth wickedness." And then every skin was filled with a chapter. The chapters since the flood may be headed, in part, Nimrod, Nebuchadnezzar; Xerxes; Alexander, Caesar; the Kings of Babylon, en route, Buonaparte, with many that only serve as notes at the bottom of the page, while the sections and paragraphs were meted out of the "little brief authority," which not only made the world weep, but heaven too. O man! wicked man! will not the unquenchable fire write *faits* to the book?

"GRAHAM."

One word for Graham's Magazine; for, to say the least, that publication, as to method, matter, and manner, stands at the head of American Periodicals. European, talents, taste, and the fine Arts, are so successfully exhibited in that pamphlet, that it recommends itself.

The "Spirit of the Times", Philadelphia, says:—

Graham well deserves the unprecedented success he has met with. When we reflect that he came to Philadelphia at twelve years of age, "a farmers boy," with a capital of ten dollars in his pocket—that by his industry and patient study, laboring during the day and studying at night, he was admitted to the bar of this city with honor, as we happen to know from his examiners—that his first essay in the literary field was as an assistant Editor with us in the Times—that he subsequently took hold of an old exploded magazine called "The Casket," and by indomitable energy and perseverance

not ocean, the most beautiful and most beautiful streams, and the most beautiful trees. The several peaks of the Cascade range of mountains are grand and imposing objects. From Vancouver you have a fair and full view of Mount Hood, perhaps the tallest peak of the Cascades, and which rises nearly sixteen thousand feet above the level of the Pacific, and ten thousand above the surrounding mountains. This lofty pile rises up by itself, and is in the form of a regular cone, covered with perpetual snow. This is the only peak you can see from Vancouver, as the view is obscured by the tall fir timber. At the mouth of the Wallamette as you enter the Columbia, you have a view of both Mount Hood and Mount St. Helens. From Linnitan you have a very fair and full view of Mount St. Helens, about fifty miles distant; but it looks as if it was within reach. This peak is very smooth, and in the form of a regular cone, and, if not quite, as tall as Mount Hood, and also covered with perpetual snow. This mountain is now a burning volcano. It commenced about a year since. The crater is on one side of the mountain, about two-thirds the distance from its base. This peak, like Mount Hood, stands far off and alone, in its solitary grandeur, rising far above all surrounding objects. On the 18th February, 1844, being a beautiful and clear day, the mountain burned most magnificently. The dense masses of smoke rose up in one immense column, covering the whole crest of the mountain in clouds. Like other volcanoes, it burns at intervals. This mountain is second to but one volcanic mountain in the world, Cotopaxi, in South America. On the side of the mountain, near its top, is a large black object, amidst the white pure snow around it. This is supposed to be the mouth of a large cavern. From Indian accounts, this mountain emitted a volume of burning lava, about the time it first commenced burning. An Indian came to Vancouver with his foot and leg badly barked, who stated that he was on the side of the mountain hunting deer, and he came to a stream of something running down the mountain; and when he attempted to jump across it, he fell with one foot into it; and that was the way in which he got his foot and leg burned. This Indian came to the Fort to get Dr. Barclay to administer some remedy to cure his foot. From a point on the mountain immediately back of Linnitan, you can see five peaks of the Cascade range—as we passed from the Atlin to Br. Whiteman's, we could distinctly see Mount Hood at the distance of about 150 miles.

Climate.—The climate of this, the lower section of Oregon, is, indeed, most mild. The winter may be said to commence in about the middle of December, and end in February, about the 10th.—I saw strawberries in bloom about the first of December last in the Fallatry Plains, and as early as the 30th February, the flowers were blooming on the hill sides. The grass has now been growing since about the 10th February, and towards the end of that month the trees were budding and the shrubbery in bloom. About the 20th of November, we had a spell of cold weather and a slight snow, which was gone in a day or two. In the month of December we had very little snow, and it melted as it fell. In January we had a great deal of snow, which all melted as it fell, except one, which melted in three days. The ground has not been frozen more than one inch deep the whole winter, and ploughing has been done throughout the winter all fall. The ink with which I now write, has stood in a glass inkstand, on a shelf, far from the fire, in a house with only boards nailed on the cracks, during the whole month of January, and has not been frozen, as you may see from its good color. As regards rains in the winter, I have found them much less troublesome than I anticipated. I had supposed that no work could be done here in the rainy season; but a great deal of pore-out-door work can be done in the winter season in the western States. The rains fall in very gentle showers, and are generally what you term drizzling rains, so light that a man can work all day without getting wet through a blanket coat. The rains are not the cold, chilly rains that you have in the fall and spring seasons in the east, but are warm as well as gentle. Since I have been here, I have witnessed less wind than in any country I have ever been in; and I have heard no thunder, and only seen one tree that had been struck with lightning. If the tall timber we have here were in the States, it would be riven and blown down, until there would not be many trees left. The rains are never hard enough here to wash the roads or the fields. You can find no gullies washed in the roads or fields in this region.

Commercial Advantages.—I consider the commercial advantages of this country as very great. The trade with the Sandwich Islands is daily increasing. We are here surrounded with a half civilized race of men, and our Manufacturing power will afford us the means of creating a home market besides. South America, the Sandwich Islands, and California, must depend upon us for their lumber. Already large quantities of shingles and plank are sent to the Islands. We shall always have a fine market for all our surplus; but, until this country is settled, we shall have a demand at home. Most of the vessels visiting the Pacific, touch at the Sandwich Islands, and they will be glad to obtain fresh supplies of provisions there. The Russian settlements must also obtain their supplies here. We have China within our reach and all the Islands of the Pacific. There can be no competition with us in the way

of provisions, as we have no neighbors in that line. I consider Oregon as superior to California. The climate of that country is too warm for men to have any commercial enterprise. Besides, in California, pork and beef cannot be put up; and consequently, the graser loses half his profits. For a commercial and manufacturing people, the climate of Oregon is warm enough. We can here preserve our pork and beef, and we have more fine timber than they have in California, and better water power, and not the droughts they have there. I do not wish a warmer climate than this. A very warm climate endorses mankind too much.

Towns.—This is a new item in the geography of this country, and one that I have never seen before. But of late towns have become quite common. As all the towns yet laid out in the country are upon the water, I shall begin at the mouth of the Columbia, and come upwards. First, there is old Astoria revived. Capt. Applegate and others are now laying off a town at old Astoria, to be called Astoria. They have not yet sold any lots. Next is Linnitan, laid off by Burnett and McCown. This place is on the west bank of the Wallamette river, four miles above its mouth, and is the nearest point on the river to the Fallatry Plains, and the nearest eligible point to the head of ship navigation for large vessels on the Wallamette. Next in order is Oregon city, laid out by Dr. McClellin, at the Falls. At this place there are four stores, two saw mills, one grist mill, and there will soon be another built by the Doctor to contain about three run of stones. There is quite a village here. The last town I shall mention is Champe, on the Wallamette, at the head of navigation. I do not know that any lots have as yet been sold at that place.

Business of all kinds done in the Territory is very active and times are flourishing. Lazy men have become industrious, as there is no drinking or gambling here among the whites; and labor meets with such ready employment and ample reward, that men have more inducements to labor here than elsewhere. This is as yet, no country for lawyers, and we have the most peaceable and quiet community in the world. Mechanics find ready employment, as well as ordinary laboring hands. Farming is considered the best business in this country. This may be seen at once from the prices of produce, and its easy production. The business of making and putting up butter, which is here never worth less than twenty cents, is very profitable. Good fresh butter, I am told is never worth less than fifty cents, and often one dollar per pound in the Pacific Islands. There are now in operation, or will be this summer mills enough to supply the population with flour. There are several mills, both saw and grist, in operation up the Wallamette, above the falls. There is no scarcity of provisions at the prices I have stated;—and I find that our emigrants who came out last year live quite comfortably, and have certainly improved much in their appearance. When an individual here has any idle time he can make shingles, which are worth four dollars for fir and five dollars per thousand for cedar. Any quantity of them can be sold at those rates. We have the finest spruce timber in the world, and vessels often take a quantity of timber for snags. The saw mills at the Wallamette Falls, cut large quantities of plank, which they sell at two dollars per hundred. Carpenters and other mechanics obtain three dollars per day and found, and ordinary hands one dollar per day and found. The fir timber of this country makes excellent coal for blacksmiths; and what is singular, neither the fir nor cedar, when burned, make any ashes. It has been supposed that the timbered land of this country will be hard to clear up, but I have come to a very different conclusion, from the fact that the fir timber has very little top, and is easily killed, and burns up readily. It is also becomes seasoned very soon. It is the opinion of good farmers, that the timbered land will be the best wheat land in this country. P. H. B.

VERY SHORT PASSAGE FROM VERA CRUZ.

The fast sailing barque Eugenia, Captain James Biscoe, arrived Tuesday morning in 18 days passage from Vera Cruz. She sailed thence on the 12th ult. She brings very important intelligence.

Among the passengers in the Eugenia is the Hon Caleb Cushing, who comes home with the treaty he had negotiated with the Celestials. He left Mexico on the 27th of August, a date twenty three days later than before received.

Mr Cushing was attacked and robbed by a set of banditti, at El Pinal, near Puebla. He lost many private papers of great value.

They had received the account of the election of Mr Polk in Mexico, but they were so much engaged with their own affairs that they paid no attention to the fact.

There were at the Island of Sacrificio, the British frigate *Spartan*, just arrived from New Orleans; British frigate *Unconstant* and two French brigs of war, but no Americans.

The principal towns, and indeed, all the country have pronounced against Santa Anna, who with a small force has fled to Queretaro.

The revolution passed off very quietly, no blood having been shed. The former revolutions being carried on by one party of military against another, resulted in much bloodshed—but this movement coming from the people, as well as the soldiers, made it general, and hence the

little commotion or excitement of a disagreeable nature.

Santa Anna had but little chance of overcoming this movement, and it was a matter of conjecture whether he would attempt to escape or deliver himself up—he very probably will endeavour to gain over the opposite General, by bribery or similar means, but in this it is thought he will not succeed. In case that he is taken prisoner, the people will probably demand his execution, as they seem to think his liberty will be dangerous to the Republic.

The markets were in a very bad state, with little hope of improvement.

The departments of Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco, Zacatecas, and Aguascalientes were in a state of revolution, and in the military possession of General Paredes.

General Santa Anna (with Cortazar) had military possession of the departments of Queretaro and Guanajuato.

Canalizo, Santa Anna's President in *ex-terminis*, and his ministers, were prisoners in Mexico. Congress had re-assembled, after its forcible dissolution by Canalizo, and a temporary constitutional government, was installed, composed of—

General Jose Joaquin de Herrera, President of the Council of government, charged officially with the function of executive.

D. Luis Gonzago Cuevas, Minister of Exterior Relations, State and Police.

D. Mariano Riva Palacios, Minister of Justice, Public Instruction and Industry.

D. Pedro J. Echeverria, Minister of Finance.

D. Pedro Garcia Conde, Minister of War.

It was already known that the three departments of Mexico, Puebla, and Vera Cruz, had declared their intention of adhering to the provisional Government; and there is no doubt that most of the other departments will also support the Congress, and new provisional Government.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES—SEIZURE OF THE ARGENTINE SQUADRON.

By the barque Catharine, at this port, says the Baltimore Sun of the 31st ult., we have Buenos Ayres papers to the 10th of October. The British Packet of that date has an article complaining of the seizure of the Argentine squadron by the American Frigate Congress, some of the particulars of which we published some time since, which it represents as one of the grossest outrages recorded in the maritime history of the civilized world. The Packet adds:

We rejoice, in the meantime, to hear that no attempt is made on the part of the United States agents in this country, to extenuate the heinousness of Capt. Voorhees' offence; and we do trust that the government of the United States, viewing the affair, in all its bearings, will hasten to make that reparation which it cannot withhold, without seriously compromising the honor and rectitude of the republican character, which it is pre-eminently called upon to sustain. It would, indeed, require a more than common degree of hardness to undertake the defence of the capture of the Argentine squadron, which, even admitting the truth of the allegation that some of the musket shots fired by the Oriental schooner of war *Sincale*, in pursuit of the fishing boat, and struck the American barque *Rosalva*, could not be characterized, but as an unprovoked and perfidious act of hostility. For, independently of the fact of no previous inquiry having been instituted, and much less of any demand of satisfaction having been made, with equal justice might the English, French, or Brazilian naval forces in the bay of Montevideo have been held responsible for that act, inasmuch as the *Sincale* was as much under the control of either of them, as of the Argentine squadron. And as regards the forcible removal of the six seamen, under the pretext that, having concluded the term of service for which they had engaged, they were impressed; even allowing which is not the case, that they are all American citizens by birth, this is an assumption of authority at variance equally with the law of nations and the common law of the United States, as may be seen by the report of a trial in the United States Court of Judicature, which we insert elsewhere for the confusion of Captain Voorhees' Montevideoan apologies.

Montevideo is represented by the Buenos Ayres papers as in a deplorable state, and its population fast diminishing. But this is an old story, and must doubtless be received with some allowances.

THE GRAFTON MURDER.

Nov. Dec. 25, 1844.

The Sheriff and one of his deputies, accompanied by two officers of the city police, in compliance with the requisition of the District Attorney, proceeded to Grafton yesterday morning, for the purpose of arresting, if possible, the murderers of Elisha B. Smith. It has been generally understood that since the murder, many of the "Indians" had become alarmed and had fled, so that no apprehensions were entertained of any serious resistance. Indeed it is asserted, that the death of Smith was the result of mere personal malice.

The Sheriff returned last evening with two prisoners from Grafton. Their names are Norman Goyer and Henry Lund, and they were arrested upon the Coroner's warrants. The officers found the men engaged in their usual avocations, and arrested them without difficulty. In fact, every assistance was afforded him by the Anti-Resistance themselves, who manifested much regret at the unfortunate occurrence. It is believed that one of the prisoners is the murderer.—*Albany Atlas*.

ance has raised his book to the highest popularity in this country and Europe within a few short years.—we hail his success as that of a self made man richly merited, and honorable to him and the country. What young man in England, or any part of Europe, could have done the same?

Self made men, self made works, and self made nations, should be the *elie* of a great people, and the motto of the Temple of fame. Liberty and literature for ever.

Mormons.—The Illinois House, by a vote of 108 to 4, have referred a bill repealing the Mormon Charters, to the Judiciary Committee. That is right.

It ought never to have been granted in the monstrous form in which it was granted. The vote on the question of reference was, we may say, unanimous, the four nays being Mormons. Its passage is not doubted by a like majority.

This action shows plainly enough the folly of any sect leaning upon the arm of a party.

The opposition led on these Mormons, step by step; they gave an extravagant charter to get their votes; that done, and there being no farther or immediate need for their help, they are tossed overboard without a passing sympathy or a friendly parting. So it will be with all bodies of men who sacrifice self-respect, or duty in the hope of gaining some selfish end by an unnatural or unholy alliance with any party.

If these Mormons had been dealt rightly with, or the Legislature of Illinois had treated them as they would have done any Christian body, we should have been spared the violence and murders which have occurred in or near the Mormon settlement.—Upon the Legislators of that State rests the responsibility of this violence and these murders. This retribution (not yet exhausted) meted out to Illinois, must be seen and understood by her citizens.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

The above is a common sample of a portion of newspaper Editors, who meddle with other peoples' business, right or wrong. The idea set forth is, that the Legislature of Illinois, as a speculator, bought the Mormons by an unconstitutional charter in order to secure their votes; i. e. that they gulled a community by illegal power; and then were obliged to authorise the "violence" or murder of the Saints to check the progress of the Mormons. "This retribution [NOT YET EXHAUSTED! LQ] meted out to Illinois, must be seen and understood by her citizens;—understood much better, however, by such black hearted editors, who, like worms in trees, are eating their way into the heart of the constitution: If any villains, were not accessory to the violent murder alluded to, how can they say, the "violence" is not yet exhausted? That's the tie that binds them!

RUMORS OF WAR.

We copy from the New York Herald, a specimen of the "Anti-Rent" outbreak in the Empire State. It looks to us, as if there was no liberty in the war, and no liberty in gathering rent in a free country. Revolutions, however, never go backward, and as the United States rose by revolution, they seem on the high tide of successful experiment to fall by revolution. But to the extract:

THE TROUBLES IN HUDSON—MOVEMENT OF THE TROOPS.

The sixty mounted men under the command of Captains Heath and Krack, left town Tuesday afternoon in the boat for Hudson. They are provided with four days' rations, and will probably come back as sound as they went. The troops went up the river in the Utica, accompanied by Brig. Genl. Storms. Col. Stewart remains in command of the remaining companies of the 1st regiment, and will follow the General with pieces of artillery, if necessary.

We have received the Proclamation of Mayor Curtis of Hudson, dated Dec. 26, from which we extract the following paragraphs:—

PROCLAMATION.

Citizens of Hudson: The Sheriff of the county, supported by the determined energy of a handful of individuals, chief among whom, ranks our most respected fellow citizen, Joseph D. Monell, Esq., has arrested persons charged with being the ringleaders of the rebellion. Information which can be most implicitly relied on, has been received, that their aiders and abettors in this and other counties have threatened to rescue these prisoners at any and all hazards; and if necessary to accomplish that purpose, to fire this city! An express sent by the Sheriff of this county, to the Attorney General of this State, at Albany, was intercepted, and for a time detained in the county of Rensselaer. A contemplated rescue of these prisoners was discovered on Saturday last, and prevented only by a prompt and general rally of the friends of Law and Order at the Court House. The design of effecting a rescue, we are informed, is not yet abandoned.

The Executive of this State has furnished us with 500 stand of arms, and a large supply of ball cartridge. An efficient force of one hundred armed men enlisted for thirty days, with four pieces of artillery, and all under the command of Capt. Henry Whiting, late of the U. S. Army, is now stationed at the Court

House: The Hudson Light Guard, under command of Capt. K. Cowles, are fully supplied with ammunition, and ready for duty at a moment's warning. The Albany Burgessess Corps, a gallant band of citizen soldiery, by the invitation of our Common Council, arrived here yesterday under the command of Major Franklin Townsend, and reported themselves to me for duty. They have in charge one piece of artillery and 360 stand of arms, forwarded by their commander-in-chief for the defence of our city.

It is desirable for the city of Hudson to organize an armed force of 500 militia men. Such an organization has already been commenced, under charge of a proper committee. Our oldest and most respectable citizens have already joined it, and when completed this corps, together with the Hudson Light Guard, will be under the command of Colonel Charles Darling; and in case of alarm, will rendezvous at Davis' City Hall. Arrangements have been made by which the approach of a hostile force, will be known and reported long before its arrival, and notice given to the citizens by ringing the bell of the Presbyterian Church. An efficient city patrol is also constantly kept up. And now, citizens, let us do our duty; prompt action, now may, and no doubt will, eventually save much treasure and many lives.

CYRUS CURTISS, Mayor.

From the New York Herald.

ABOLITION VICTIMS.

The people of the southern slave-holding States are determined to give a few practical lessons to the wild enthusiasts amongst the abolitionists who visit their territories, and really we are not at all surprised at this determination. The newspapers during the last few weeks have given us an account of the trial, conviction and sentence to the Penitentiary for several years, of Walker, in Missouri; the Rev. Mr. Torrey, at Baltimore; Miss Delia Webster, of Kentucky, and of Mr. Kelly, in Virginia; and there is, besides, another who is still under trial, all of whom have been guilty of assisting negroes to run away from their masters. In addition to this, we recollect that Mr. Hoss, the agent of the Massachusetts abolitionists, who went to South Carolina, escaped rather hastily from that State, and another agent, Mr. Hubbard, who has gone to New Orleans, will no doubt make as expeditious an exit.

These trials and convictions ought to teach the wild enthusiasts who are operated on by the Abolitionists of the North, to take care and conduct themselves with propriety when they go to the Southern States. But we rather fear that no advice will be taken in that quarter. The Convention proposed to be held at Washington will perhaps teach them another lesson on a wider and more impressive scale. If that Convention of "two hundred Abolitionists" assembled in Washington, we should not be at all surprised to see a committee of ten thousand of the Southern States go to Washington and capture the whole.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights." [Declaration of Independence.] that among these, negroes may be held as slaves for life, and that men and women may be sent to the States prison for any length of time, for assisting slaves to obtain liberty—(code of laws)—and thus America is the "asylum of the oppressed" (LQ)

Crime ought not to be licensed by law. The abolitionists are wrong; the slaveholders are wrong, and the laws are wrong—so there is but one way left to right the matter; and, as the people have guessed their way down into the swamp of disgrace, let them guess their way up to honor, once more, or Kill themselves for being free, And die to keep their negroes.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

We copy the following debate on the charter of Nauvoo, from the Illinois State Register.

MR. ANDERSON, from the committee on Banks and Corporations, reported back the bill to repeal the city charter of Nauvoo, and recommended its passage. Mr. Collins said he was one of the minority of the committee,—that while he thought the charter ought to be repealed, and all that part concerning the Legion, was wrong in principle, yet he was not in favor of leaving the people of Nauvoo out of the pale of law altogether. He was in favor of granting them a charter, with a very limited power. And the minority of the committee had prepared a bill for this purpose. It was well known, that the city owed a large debt, from the payment of which they would be relieved unless this new charter passed.

Mr. Anderson said that the majority of the committee had determined to report back the bill before the petition from Nauvoo had been received.

Mr. Collins said that this being the case, he would move to refer the bill back to the committee on Banks and Corporations.

Mr. Herndon was opposed to referring the bill back, because he believed the report would be the same.

Mr. Benedict said all the members of the committee were present at the time the bill was determined to be reported back, except one member who had been sick since the opening. Mr. Backenstos strongly advocated the motion to refer the bill back. He was

certain that the action of the committee would be different after they had read the petition from Nauvoo.

Mr. Benedict said he hoped the bill would not be referred. He made some further remarks concerning the alleged unconstitutionality of repealing it.

Mr. Babbitt said that the charter of the city of Nauvoo was a public and private. It has been frequently decided by the Supreme court of the United States, that the Legislature had no power to repeal charters where rights were acquired by individuals. He hoped the bill would be committed; and if it was in order, he would move its reference to a select committee.

Mr. Davis of McLean said that the session was fast passing away, and it was time to refer bills back and forward, to different committees.

Mr. Anderson hoped the bill would not be recommitted; and he hoped this question would be a test question, whether the Legislature was in favor of repeal or not. For one, he wanted the charter repealed; for he was desirous to see what the city of Nauvoo would do with the people of Illinois, after they had repealed their charter. If the people of Nauvoo would respectfully ask for a new charter of limited powers, he was ready to grant it. Mr. A. said the committee was desirous of getting rid of the subject. The committee were anxious to get at the Banks, who were not winding up fast enough, to suit the views of his constituents.

Mr. Collins said he was glad to see the zeal of the Chairman of the committee on Banks and Corporations, recurring to the subject of the Banks. It was but the other day, he had urged him to enter on the subject, but he was very cool on the subject.

Mr. Babbitt said if there was one spark of democratic blood in the veins of gentlemen they would not deal with one set of people different from another. Where was the justice, the democracy of those, who denied rights to certain citizens of the State which they granted to others. He did not wish to disturb the ashes of the dead. He did not wish to urge this House into a state of excitement, upon dark scenes that passed before our eyes but a little while ago—he desired that whatever was done on this subject, should be done without reference to petitions or religion, but with reference only to the justice of the case.

Mr. Benedict asked whether the gentleman from Hancock was in order, in discussing the merits of the bill on a question of simple reference.

The Speaker said it was the most difficult part of the duties of the Chair to decide such questions. He had permitted the discussion so far, and the gentleman from Hancock could proceed. He was in order.

Mr. Babbitt said he was done. He only asked the gentleman from Will to withdraw his motion to refer to the committee on Banks and Corporations, so as to let the bill go to a select committee.

Mr. Collins withdrew his motion. Mr. C. said that while he was up, he would explain one of the provisions in the bill proposed to be brought in by the minority of the committee. It was in reference to some voluntary companies.

Mr. Logan acknowledged that he entertained deep prejudices on this subject;—but God forbid that they should influence him on this subject. He moved that the whole subject be referred to the committee of the Whole and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Ross said he could not see why gentlemen should oppose the reference to a select committee. He thought that if the gentleman from Sangamon would put himself in the position of the people of Nauvoo—if he would look at the case as one, for example, that bore upon his own constituents, he would change his course on this question. Mr. R. asked whether the spirit exhibited by the Chairman of the committee on Banks and Corporations was either just or humane? That gentleman was in favor of unconditional repeal because the people of Nauvoo had said they would appeal to higher authorities. What would the gentleman from Lawrence attempt to crush the spirit of liberty? Would he expect the people of Nauvoo to approach the footstool of the legislature on their knees, like humble slaves approaching their master? Mr. R. said he had never been governed by the spirit of religious bigotry, and while he was one of the strongest opponents of this charter at the time it was adopted, he believed that the people of Nauvoo should be placed upon an equal footing of equality of rights as other citizens of the State.

After considerable further discussion, in which Messrs. Miller of Adams, Babbitt, Benedict, Blair, Logan, Woollard, Yates, Gregg, Hicks, Lott, Anderson and Piner participated, the question was taken on referring the bill to a committee of the whole for Wednesday next, and carried.

Adjourned till Monday.

American Candles.—The London Times remarks that "the late importation of American candles by the New York packet ship England, at Liverpool, said to be a novelty; at that port, is not so at the port of London."

For a considerable time past, adds that paper, "The London and New York line of packet ships have been in the habit of bringing large quantities of American composition candles, which, on being landed, are immediately placed in bond for exportation. A merchant has informed us that several ships which lately sailed from the docks for India, China, and other ports, were supplied with this description of candles, and that the importers, after paying freight, realized a profit of about 20 per cent."

REGULATIONS FOR THE PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS IN THE EAST.

From the N. Y. Prophet.

Dear Brethren:—Are you not all aware that very many, if not all, of our men, women and children are turning authors, and publishing works purporting to be illustrative of the doctrine of the saints. Some of them are badly written, and some of them are mixed with error, and very many of them which are true and useful are borrowed, in part or in full, from our standard works which are already extant; and therefore, these new vamped pieces or tracts are not particularly needed; besides, there is another consideration—vast sums are expended by men who have but little experience in publishing, and perhaps pay double for the paper and printing, and all this in the hands of those who feel no interest in our cause.

In this way thousands of dollars are drawn from the saints and from the elders, while the temple cause is neglected. All these things are out of order and must come to an end; or else those men who have experience, and whose business it is to write and publish the truth; will have to cease and have no more to do with publishing; for they, and the others too, cannot find support in the business so as to make the works pay for themselves.

We have now three departments duly appointed by the presidency of the church, viz: the Nauvoo office, under the management of Mr. J. Taylor, the English department, under Brother W. Woodruff, and the New York publishing department, now committed to my charge.

These three great emporiums of light, truth, and news, are quite sufficient until the work enlarges and other similar establishments are appointed by the Twelve.

The church, therefore, is hereby instructed not to patronize, purchase, or support any publication pertaining to our cause, except they emanate from one of these three offices, and under the sanction and authority of those who are appointed to manage this matter.

Let the books, tracts, periodicals, pamphlets, &c. of Mr. B. Winchester and others no longer be patronized by the saints. Let the "Times and Seasons," "Neighbor," "Millennial Star," and "Prophet" be well supported, together with the standard Hymn Book, Book of Mormon, and such other works as are, or may be, published by authority as approved standards; and this will be all the church is able to do at present. * Considering the tilings for the temple, and the duties of charity and hospitality which are required of them.

The public are also cautioned that no works will be considered as a standard by the saints concerning their principles except they are published by the authorities above named.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Nauvoo, Jan. 17, 1845.

As much has been said concerning stealing and secreting property in this city, for the purpose of giving an impression abroad that Nauvoo was a grand Depot for concealing stolen property, and that the Mormon community was concerned in it—I will state, that so far as my knowledge extends, concerning the matter, I have ascertained that stolen property has been brought by way of Nauvoo, from the country, and then crossed over the Mississippi river to Iowa, and back into the Territory some ten or twelve miles; where the thieves have some friends to conceal stolen property.

There seems to be a connection of these friends thirty or forty miles back into the country on this side of the river, who, with five or six in this city, seem to have a line for running stolen property through Nauvoo to the Territory of Iowa; and I have good reason to believe that those in the country on this side of the river, those in the city, and those in the Territory, are one clan, but they are not Mormons; nor have the Mormons any fellowship with them.

I have taken pains to go with a person from the country, with a writ, and have searched every house suspected, till the person was satisfied, and till I was satisfied myself that no such property, as claimed, was in the city.

I have good reason to believe that accursed stay in Nauvoo, and when stolen property comes into the city, they are ready to pass it on to the Territory, and screen themselves under the cloak of Mormonism, in order that the Mormons may bear the blame. If people will satisfy themselves as I have done, they may find a "Depot" in the regions of Iowa, containing the greater part of the property charged to the Mormons.

I would state further, that the Mormons had no agency in the searches I made, but that I made them, at the instance of men from the country, and that I spent three days in the Territory of Iowa, searching into the facts and matters, and my statements are made up from personal observation.

JOSEPH A. KELTING,
Dep. Sheriff of Hancock Co.

A Gaze Over the Promised Land.—The remarkable geographical position of Jerusalem first requires our notice.

When the Israelites, under Moses, after their long sojourn in the desert, hovered on the lofty ridge of the Mount of Olives above the Promised Land, their eyes wandered over the deep valleys and rugged hills, to the Mediterranean sea. At their feet was the long deep basin of the river Jordan, running through a most luxuriant scene of cultivation, into the Dead Sea; Jericho and her groves were right over against them, on the further edge of this valley, the basin of which is deeper than the Mediterranean. Beyond this, the eye ranged over a wild sea of hills, extending more than twenty miles towards the coast, broken into ravines, and affording, along its highest central ridge, many strong positions, still identified by their Arab names, such as

Gibeon, Michmash, and others, in the midst of which stands Jerusalem, then the hill-fort of the Jebusites, the most impregnable and important of them all.

The approach on every side but the north is difficult, and easily defended, as, during the eventful history of the city has often been proved. Beyond Jerusalem the hill-country gradually sinks into the plain of the sea coast, where Joppa and Caesarea are situated.—Walks about Jerusalem, in 1843.

Too Bad.—Yesterday morning, a fat, healthy looking man about 40 years of age, dressed in comfortable clothes, and thick Monroe boots, with fishy eyes and small bright red peaked nose, emerging from a solid, unmeaning face, walked into the Mayor's Office, and stated that he had a complaint to make against the Guardian of the Poor. He said he was a native of Ireland, had been six months in this country, five months and three weeks of which he had spent in Blockley Almshouse, and the other week begging, and that the Steward of the Almshouse had sent him out without drivers, long boots, or a great coat.—Phil. Ledger.

A letter from Stockholm, published in the London Times, says that a most interesting discovery has been made in the secret repository of the Equestrian Order, viz: several chests full of documents which have not been examined for 30 years. Among them are original documents concerning the Revolutions of 1729, 1775, and 1789. Most of the documents are written; and some elegantly bound, and several have silver clasps. Cleyer's third volume of the papers of Gustavus causes some sensation.

From Hayti.—Joseph Bullin and Dr. Capararo arrived on the 25th ult., in the Marion Grice, from St. Domingo. They come as commissioners from the Spanish part of the Island to the United States, which part has been declared independent of the Haytian Government, and recognized as a separate Republic. They desire to open a trade between their republic and the United States, in have its independence acknowledged, and to negotiate amicable treaties with us.

INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES.
The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia at its late meeting, reported the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That it be recommended to all the ministers belonging to this Synod to preach to the colored people special and steadily as far as practicable.

2. That this Synod would recommend wherever it may be practicable, the establishment of Sabbath Schools for the oral instruction of the colored people.

3. That it be recommended to the members of the several churches within our bounds to adopt, wherever it may be necessary, some systematic mode for the religious instruction of the servants in their families.

4. That the several Presbyteries belonging to this Synod be required to take the supervision of this whole matter, require the several churches under their care to report annually to them on the subject, and that they make annual reports to the Synod.

The Alabama Baptist State Convention, at a recent meeting, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention do solemnly recognize the duty of using all practicable and legal methods for communicating religious instruction orally, to the people of color within our borders; and finding more than a quarter of a million of them within the limits of Alabama we feel it to be our duty, to provide for their moral and religious interests.

Kidnaping.—Two young colored men, freeborn, were stolen from Wilmington a few nights ago, and taken, it is supposed, to some one of the slave marts. As soon as they were missed, the abolitionists started a chase, and traced them so far as to leave little doubt that they had been to Maryland, and passed into the hands of a professional slave-trader. It is yet doubtful whether they will be found and rescued.

In the pursuit, many other cases were heard of, showing the horrible extent to which kidnaping is carried on in Delaware. Fifty or sixty persons, it is said, have been stolen from the lower part of the state, within the last six months, and we have the most respectable authority for adding, that men who are in habit of taking up runaway slaves, almost invariably fell into the practice of stealing the free. A perfectly natural result.—Psa. Freeman.

Captain Kidd's Ship.—The Journal of Commerce contains long article upon the operations which are under way upon the vessel in the Hudson river, supposed to have been sunk there by Captain Kidd, the famous pirate. About fifty men are engaged in building a coffer dam around the wreck. Affidavits are published from which it appears that some time ago the wreck was bored, and the augers brought up against some hard substance, apparently metallic. After a number of experiments, portions of this metal were brought up and ascertained, upon assay to be gold 9-16 carats fine.

Kidd's Pirate Ship.—The works for raising this vessel are going on. Capt. Cram, the engineer of the operations, bored into something which he judged by the clanking of the augers and by placing the hand on the shaft, was a cask or barrel of specie. In one case the bit, or point of the drill, was coated with a white substance like silver; on another occasion a piece of silver came up. It was brought up from about eight feet below the deck of the vessel. Where is Doubtless.—N. Y. Tribune.

A dreadful hurricane burst on the island of Cuba on the 4th ult., and was also felt severely in several of the British islands, though not to the same extent. Upwards of seventy vessels are said to have been driven on shore in the island of Cuba. The loss of life and property has been dreadful. About seventy persons have been killed; but the damage done to property has not yet been ascertained. The city of Havana presented the appearance of a town that had just been bombarded and sacked. The hurricane has been felt in other places of the West Indies, though not with so much violence. The damage, however, must be enormous.

AN ordinance to repeal an ordinance concerning the city Attorney and his duties.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of Nauvoo, that the ordinance concerning the city Attorney and his duties, passed June 8, 1844, is hereby repealed.

Passey Jan. 11, 1845.
DANIEL SPENCER,
Mayor.

Willard Richards, Recorder.

We would call the attention of the Cross-eyed (not cross tempered) ladies and gentlemen of this city to the following Advertisement.

Sister Green, wife of E. M. Green, went to Jacksonville to have an operation performed upon her eyes by Mr. Prince, and although they were so cross, that when she looked straight forward with one eye, the ball of the other was scarcely visible; she has returned with both her eyes perfectly straight and well.

Wonder if he could cure cross tempered as quick? Ed.

DAVID PRINCE, M. D.
At Jacksonville Illinois,
Operates for Stabismus and Club-foot, according to the most recent and successful methods. Cross eyes may be brought straight, and those whose feet are so distorted that the back applies to the ground, may be enabled in a short time to walk on the sole.

The following is a list of the delinquent lands and city lots in the third ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names. Lots. Block. Other. Land. Tax. Am't of Value. Description of Lands.

Ammon Akes 22 3 6 12 1-2 25 1/4 part of south 1-2.

William Aldridge 26 6 6 12 1-2 25 1/4 part of south 1-2.

Charles Baldwin 26 6 6 12 1-2 25 1/4 part of south 1-2.

James Bird 26 6 6 12 1-2 25 1/4 part of south 1-2.

James Bennett 26 6 6 12 1-2 25 1/4 part of south 1-2.

Anthony Brown 26 6 6 12 1-2 25 1/4 part of south 1-2.

Samuel C. Brown 26 6 6 12 1-2 25 1/4 part of south 1-2.

John Canfield 26 6 6 12 1-2 25 1/4 part of south 1-2.

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ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Municipal Court, on the first Monday of February, 1845, for judgment against the following delinquent city lots and other lands for taxes and cost thereon, for the year 1843; and for an order to sell the said lands and city lot, to satisfy the same; and also notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 15th day of February, 1845, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., all the aforesaid lands and city lots, against which judgment shall be obtained, and for the sale of which such order shall be made, will be exposed to public sale at the Recorder's office for the amount of said taxes and cost thereon.

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Progress of Mob Spirit.—It is fully time for the people of this country, of all parties to unite, both morally and physically, and in every form, to put down that insurrectionary and mob spirit, which every now and then breaks out in various parts of the country; under some pretext or another. We have now the 'anti-tax' insurrection in Maryland—the 'anti-bond' people in some parts of the West, who are holding meetings and declaring that the State debts ought not to be paid—the Derrites in Rhode Island, who in some respects are equally lawless and insurrectionary, although some portions of the political have undertaken to defend Derr and his movements. But, above all, we have the 'anti-riot' disturbances in this State, which have now attained a most alarming magnitude.

All these spring from the same lawless spirit and ought to be put down by public opinion, and the authorities acting in obedience to it at once. The truth is that these ebullitions and isolated eruptions of the mob spirit, were fanned and encouraged by the miserable politicians of both the great parties. Let us look back for instance on the conduct of the two parties during the recent Presidential contest. Did we not see the New York Tribune, on the one side, and the New York Herald, on the other, both encouraging and defending the lawless proceedings of the anti-riot mobs in Rochester and other counties in this State? This contest was pursued by these miserable politicians for the purpose of getting the votes of a few of these anti-rioters in the various counties. It is no time for all parties, and all the great masses of the people, who are the conservators of this government, to let themselves in direct opposition to these lawless mobs, and particularly against the miserable and contemptible politicians who encourage them in the hope of catching a few votes. —N. Y. Herald.

The celebrated Randolph will case was progressing in the Superior Court, at Raleigh, Va., on the 16th inst, with a prospect of occupying three months.

The council of Boston, by a vote of 33 to 6, have instructed the Mayor to apply to the Legislature for powers, to introduce water from Long Pond into the city.

The Mobile papers announce the death of Martin Durand, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected merchants of that city.

We learn from the Cherokee Advocate, that George Lightningbug, a young Cherokee, lately fell from the top of a ladder and was killed.

Mr. Fletcher Webster, Secretary to Mr. Cushing's mission, with the salary of a chargé d'affaires, is to return home in the spring.

Jacob Barker, of New Orleans, is said to have won \$180,000 on the late Presidential election.

The owners of trotting horses in New York have petitioned the Governor to appoint a 'fast day.'

Some students at Madrid, lately dissected a body, and found the heart on the right side.

Three large spots (one extraordinary large) are now visible on the Sun's disc. Benton says that the Texas debt is \$22,000,000.

On Friday a man from New Hampshire, named Austin was arrested for forgery in Boston. He said that he 'did not know it was any harm.' Poor fellow.

Trouble in Maryland.—The Baltimore papers contain an account of an outrage committed at Bel Air, in that State, by a body of men who call themselves the 'Anti-tax men' or 'Republicans.' It appears that the tax collector of Harford made an attempt to sell the property of a man named Shadrach Street, and when the sale commenced, the mob began a violent assault on the bidders, and the collector, seriously wounding several persons and effectually breaking up the sale.

A Pirate.—We copy the following from the log-book of the ship John Marshall, arrived at this port last night from Rotterdam. Nov. 9th. Lat. 37° 54' long. 16° 48' A. M. saw a brig and schooner to the leeward, the brig with her starboard tack aboard, the schooner bore with her fore-top sail to the mast. Next morning saw the same schooner; she came near our lee quarter, then huffed up and kept within four miles of us.

She hoisted Genoa colors, at the same time she had a black flag hoisted at her main. We hoisted colors, when she pulled down her black flag. She huffed across our stern and went hull down to the windward, and kept in sight of us on the same tack. At 10 o'clock, P. M. saw a light to the leeward; in half an hour, on her coming up with us very fast, called all hands on deck. At 11:30 she crossed our stern and went out of sight to windward, and hoisted a light. We tacked ship and stood N. E. for four hours; fortunately a breeze sprung up, cloudy and squally. At 4 A. M. tacked to the Westward. At daylight could not see her. On the 12th we saw a schooner or which we took to be the same. She was a long black schooner of 130 or 140 tons; appeared to be an American built vessel, hull and sails new; saw a great many men on deck, and apparently a battery. Capt. Poyntness, passengers and crew were no doubt but what she was a pirate. They supposed she had boarded the brig and intended to have boarded the John Marshall in the morning, had they not made their escape in the night. —Journal of Commerce, 26th Inst.

A True but Strange Story.—One of the strangest circumstances came to light in this city the other day, every link in the chain of events being equally mysterious and remarkable. A lady who keeps a book store in Sixth street, missed, the other day, a splendid black scarf; of a rich and peculiarly figured silk. Of course she suspected a number of persons. She discharged her poor washerwoman who happened to be in the store at the time, accused her saleswoman, and also a dealer, who had been examining the scarf just before. This dealer was terribly annoyed by the accusation and sorely perplexed. But mark how he and others were relieved, and the guilty one discovered, by a simple accident! Some time after this, the dealer stepped into a milliner shop in second street—the only one he ever visited—and there he beheld, being worked up into a bonnet, a piece of silk, which he believed to be the identical one in question! He carried a piece of it to the loser. She knew it was the same! The milliner said the bonnet was to be finished and called for that evening. A constable and a warrant were procured, the lady came, she was questioned about the silk, declared she bought it, desired to show at what store, the party proceeded to the shop of the loser, the lady there confessed her guilt, and fainted! She was taken before Alderman—fainted again, was bound over to \$300 to answer for her sister for security, and after a painful scene, the curtain dropped!

The culprit is a lady belonging to good society, and with her sister keeps a fashionable boarding-house in a fashionable street, is a member of a church, and reputed to be a pious and highly respectable lady. We give no names because we do not desire to add one pang to the sufficiently mortified parties, but merely to mention the outlines of the singular story, in order to show how innocence was acquitted and the really culpable mysteriously found out. —[Philadel. Paper.

More Trouble Breeding.—From the story of an article in the New Orleans Courier, we are led to believe that the Hon. Henry Hubbard, who has been appointed agent of Massachusetts, to reside at New Orleans, will meet with no better reception than his colleague Mr. Hoar did in Charleston. The Courier says:—"The object of these people is to try the right of States to imprison free negroes for coming to them; and to bring the question before the Supreme court of the United States. They would do well to save themselves all this trouble—for the right to imprison or send away suspicious or dangerous characters is exercised by every community under heaven, and will not be abandoned we hope, at least by the people of Louisiana, based as it is, on the sacred principles of self protection, which is before all human laws and institutions whatever."

The British Minister some years ago protested against the confinement of some negroes belonging to a vessel of that nation in Charleston, but he was so satisfied that confinement was not inconsistent with the laws of nations, at all events, he abandoned the question; and British subjects, being colored, are imprisoned whenever they have the misfortune to plant their feet within the limits of South Carolina.

Should the Hon. Henry Hubbard happen to broach his abolition doctrines here he will stand a good chance of keeping company in the same building with his black fellow citizens of Massachusetts.

CUBA. Our files of Cuban papers are to the 11th inst. from Havana, and the 8th from Matanzas. The grand ceremony of the benediction and laying the foundation stone of the new Light House at Havana, took place on Sunday, the 21st inst. The Captain General attended by all his officers, the Archbishop and all the clergy, the Nobility and a very large concourse of citizens were on the spot. The harbor filled with small boats, the ships dressed off with their gayest colors, all together made it quite a gala day. At half past five o'clock, the Captain General, accompanied by the Earls of Santovnia and Fernandina, and various other gentlemen, ascended the steps, and there in a small oblong boat was the mortar, the hammer and trowel of silver. After the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of "la Reina nuestra Señora," that of O'Donnell was laid. Followed by the solemn benediction, and a short oration, pronounced by the Archbishop. The whole concluded by a grand salute from the Castle and all the vessels of war. In a box of bronze, placed in the key-stone at the entrance, was deposited a description of the light, &c. There will be two inscriptions—one at the right side of the entrance, in marble and letters of gilded bronze, as follows:

YEAR OF 1844
ISABEL SECOND, Ruling.
The Board of Direction.
The Captain General of the Island.
Don Leopoldo O'Donnell, President.
This work was conducted
by the body of Engineers of the Army.
The other inscription is to be at the side of the tower which fronts the sea, at a convenient elevation, that those entering port may be able to read it. The letters will be two feet high, of inoxidable metal, and as follows.

O'Donnell.
1844.
This light will be 142 feet above the level of the sea, and can be seen at a distance of fifteen miles from the port. The light was made in France, by Mr. Fresnel. It is composed of four distinct parts. The investigations relative to the insurrection are still progressing at Matanzas.

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned, having formed ourselves into one general compact, for the Manufacturing of all useful articles, or inventing the same, and we bind ourselves by mutual consent and agreement, to be in subjection to the laws of our constitution, denominated the constitution of the Nauvo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, dated Nauvoo, Dec. 18th, 1844. And we further more agree to be governed by the voice of the Association, according to the constitution above named—and we furthermore agree to be in subjection to all the rules and by the laws of this Association, which are or shall be adopted for the benefit and use of the Association, which shall not be contrary to the laws of the United States or of this State, and we further more agree that the number of this Association shall be twelve and no more—and we further more agree that all applicants for equal proceeds of the company, shall have their rights and privileges guaranteed to them by a certificate signed by the President of the Association, and we further more agree that all vacancies occurring by death or otherwise, of the above named twelve shall be filled by a two third vote of the remaining members—and we furthermore agree, and declare that the private property of the members of this Association shall not be held liable for any debt or debts of this Association.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DWIGHT WESTER.
JESSE H. ATHERTON.
WM. LISK.
Jan. 15th, 1845—39-3v

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned do hereby advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be understood as such, according to our article of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charioteers, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Puggy Wagons, Horses, Sportsmen's Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST.
DAVID DE VOL.
JOSHUA SMITH.
DAVID W. FOX.
SHADRACH DRIGGS.
DWIGHT WESTER.
JESSE H. ATHERTON.
WM. LISK.
Jan. 15th, 1845—37-1f

FOR SALE.
A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHUM BIGELOW.

Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844—36-3m.

LAND.
And farms for Sale in Iowa.
ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1/2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; one farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved, one of 80 acres, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO:
Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to
ANDREW J. STEWART.
Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps.
Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845—36-3m

FOUND.

ONE saddle and three harnesses, which are supposed to be stolen property. The owner or owners can have the same on application to the Trustees of the church, by describing and proving the property, and paying charges.
Nauvoo, Jan. 16, 1845—3v

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, will commence running between St. Louis and Bloomington, as soon as navigation opens; leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Quakake, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
C. ALLEN, Nauvoo
Jan. 1, 1845—35-1f

QUILLS.
A few hundred wild or tame geese quills wanted at this office.
Jan. 1, 1845.

TWO STORES.
DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple. The Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit,"—he means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of Groceries and Hardware also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see.

Nauvoo Nov. 17, 1844—30-3m

NOTICE.—About 6 or 8 thousand good lath wanted immediately. The amount shall be credited on tithing.
WM. CLAYTON.
Recorder.
Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1844—30-1f

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist. begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto given for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.
Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, bracelets, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845—3-1f

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!!
GROCUT will inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufacturing, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers; Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufacturing in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.
Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS.
THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d. 1844.



CONSUMPTION & Liver complaints.
Asthma, Bronchitis, croup in children, whooping cough, pains or weakness of the Breasts, Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.
A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of Prunus Virginiana or 'wild Cherry Bark,' approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!—No Deception!

The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivaled medicine—Dr. Wistar's Balm of wild Cherry, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!

A Surprising Cure.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balm was procured to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, she purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

We, the undersigned, members of the Derbin Benevolent Society of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEORGE MILLER,
ELIZABETH JACOBS,
THOMAS COOMBS,
MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjamin Phelps 78 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.
Nov 13-29-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,
No. 78 Chestnut Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry
Rev. I. Coveit's balm of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment
Dr. Williamson's pain soother
Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir
Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bridley's sarsaparilla
Fridley's tetter ointment
Fahnestock's verminuge
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr. Halsted's brisk pills
Nov 13-29-3m

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING.

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

Quantos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	do	neat	0,75
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	0,82
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	do	neat	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee's office.
WM. CLAYTON,
Temple Recorder.
August 7th 1844—1f

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation (for the cure of the various diseases) which they are recommended ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and try for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

POWER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

BOOTS &c.

A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so is 'change,' even in trade. Try.
Nauvoo, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-1f.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney at Law,
HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.
Oct. 9, 1844—23-1f

ACCEPTABLE

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

TEMPLE.

"Milk as well as Meat"
Some good milk cows are wanted for the Temple. The Saints have done well in bringing in many good things and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON,
Clerk for Trustees &c.
Nov. 6-1f.

WANTED.

100 CORDS of wood, at this office.
Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER.
Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloths. Caps made to order.
TERMS, LOW.
Residence, Parley St. Gen. Rigdon's old house.
June 19-1844